

# Nurses strike expected to end this morning

Jerusalem Post Staff  
The nurses' strike ended this morning after several hours of talks between the secretariat of the Nurses Union and representatives of the Ministry of Health. The nurses met with the Health Minister, Yigal Alon, who had been empowered by their employers to act as sole negotiator, at 5 p.m. After several hours they withdrew and began consulting among themselves on their next step.

These nurses, about 2,000 of the 15,000 employed today, would have agreed to sign a three-year contract to work full time in the hospital.

During the first year, the loan would be IL3,000, during the second year IL4,000, and in the third year IL5,000.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

# Bones to meet Ford next month

Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
Yigal Alon is expected to meet President Gerald R. Ford next month in New York for the session of the UN General Assembly, yesterday continued meetings with other foreign ministers attending the session, including the Foreign Minister of Switzerland.

In an interview with CBS earlier yesterday morning, Alon said that "within due course" all foreign troops currently stationed in Lebanon, including those of Syria, should withdraw.

He wished newly-elected Lebanese President Elias Sarkis good luck upon embarking on his new responsibility and expressed hope that Sarkis would succeed in ending the civil strife in Lebanon.

# Second army sodomy case being investigated

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Aluf Raphael Vardi's Army's manpower yesterday revealed that been at least one more violence and sodomy in military falls.

He was new case — like that tried — also involved six others who had long criminal records had been released from army service.

"We did so reluctantly — knowing that we were sealing a verdict," Aluf Vardi said.

Everything possible was being done to separate criminal offenders from the army, charged and serving sentences for disciplinary offenses, he continued.

Some 638 men were currently serving sentences of up to 35 days (per charge), and 46 more were being held pending trial on disciplinary charges. These included men who had gone absent without leave.

In addition, 373 more men were in jail for sentences of up to one year, and another 194 who had been sentenced to more than one year had been transferred to civilian prisons.

The army has three correctional institutions, he said. Those sentenced for disciplinary offenses are engaged in constructive work during the day — "outside of jail" and often kept out at night as well.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin watches as Yehuda David — one of the world's very few makers of the shofar — demonstrates how to use the ceremonial ram's horn. The shofar which David made as a Rosh Hashana gift for Rabin lies on the desk. The Jaffa man learned the craft from his father in Morocco.

# Three million Jews in the Jewish State in 5737

By AARON SITTNER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
The Jewish population of Israel has reached the three-million mark.

In his annual pre-Rosh Hashana roundup of population figures, David Neuman, the spokesman for the Central Bureau of Statistics, reported yesterday that there were 3,549,000 people in Israel as the Hebrew year 5736 draws to an end. Of these, three million are Jews.

Israel's population — Jewish and non-Jewish — grew by 76,000 during the year. This represented a 2.2 per cent increase over the total for 5735. However, the Jewish population grew by only 1.9 per cent — 56,000 — while the non-Jewish population advanced by 3.5 per cent, and added 20,000 to the non-Jewish total.

An examination of the 76,000 increment to last year's figures indicates that 73,000 came from natural increase, and 4,000 from what the Statistics Bureau calls, the "immigration-emigration" ratio, the number of Israelis entering the country minus the number who left.

Preliminary figures show 20,000 new settlers arrived during 5735. This suggests that 16,000 Israelis left the country during that period. However, the bureau does not classify these people as emigrants since it has no indication of whether or not they will return within a few years.

Asked to compare the latest Jewish population figures with previous years, Neuman said there were one million Jews in the country at the end of 1949, two million in mid-1962 and 2,582,000 at the end of 1970.

(Bash Hashana news — pages 2 & 3)

# Pentagon wants to lop off \$500 m. Haggling begins over arms from U.S. for '78

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
WASHINGTON. — American officials, currently assessing Israel's future military needs from the U.S., have reached a preliminary conclusion that the \$2.5b. worth of equipment already contracted for by Israel is sufficient to meet even a "worst case" scenario until 1981.

The officials, in interviews during the past few days with The Jerusalem Post, also insisted that until 1981 Israel could turn back any combined Arab surprise attack with the arms it already has and those "in the pipeline" even if no additional equipment was authorized for sale to Israel.

The officials maintained that Israel is now stronger militarily vis-à-vis the Arab confrontation states than on the eve of the Yom Kippur War, largely because of the large-scale U.S. arms transfers to Israel and the general slowdown in arms supplies from the Soviet Union to Egypt.

As a result of this development, the officials said, Israel does not need more than one billion dollars worth of U.S. military grants and loans during the 1978 fiscal year, even though Israeli officials are seeking \$1.5b. This \$500m. difference is currently being argued over by Israeli and American experts.

The Pentagon has already prepared a study justifying the lower figure.

Quoting from a just-concluded U.S. intelligence assessment of the Arab-Israeli arms balance, the officials said that Israel could defeat any combined Arab assault within two weeks, suffering relatively light losses.

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

# Rhodesians decide, but keep mum on K's plan

SALISBURY. — Prime Minister Ian Smith's parliamentary caucus yesterday delivered a final ruling on whether white-run Rhodesia will surrender power to the 6 million-strong black majority. But it did not announce the verdict.

"I'm very satisfied with the decision," Smith said, but it would be announced to the nation and the world only this evening when he makes a national broadcast, he said.

"And I can tell you it will be a clear, positive and unequivocal statement," he said. "There will be no doubt in anybody's mind."

The decision taken by the 50-man Rhodesian Front Party parliamentary caucus in six hours of talks came four days after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger submitted to Smith a package of proposals to replace minority rule with black government.

The specifics of the proposals have yet to be divulged. They were drawn up by the U.S. and Britain in collaboration with Black African governments sworn to end minority rule in Rhodesia through war or diplomacy.

Smith and his ministers have refused to say what position the government recommended to the caucus.

But a number of indications, including the fact Smith since meeting Kissinger has not voiced his previous objection to black rule, pointed to a success for the Secretary.

Smith said yesterday he had no plans to meet Kissinger in the near future. "That was never part of the agreement," he said.

Kissinger flew to London yesterday to brief British officials on the results of his 11-day Africa peace shuttle.

(UPI)

# Knesset plea to Congress on Saudi arms deal

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter  
The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday took the most extraordinary step of appealing to Congress to halt the huge U.S.-Saudi arms deal programme.

In a unanimous resolution which must have had the blessing of Premier Yitzhak Rabin personally, the Committee said it was "addressing a request to members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, to act without delay to prevent these arms supplies which directly endanger the security of Israel."

The resolution also said: "The Committee takes a very grave view of the supply of billions of dollars worth of arms by the U.S. to Saudi Arabia. Since past experience has shown that the arms are liable to be transferred to the Arab confrontation states, these supplies are a danger to the security of Israel."

# Black demonstrators rock central Jo'burg

JOHANNESBURG. — Four hundred blacks were arrested yesterday after students streamed through central Johannesburg, smashing shop windows and shouting "Black Power."

A white furniture salesman shot a black man who he said tried to set fire to goods outside a department store. Johannesburg General Hospital said six whites had been admitted with stab wounds.

General David Kriel, head of police riot control, said his men had opened fire with pistols and shotguns at two stations in nearby Soweto Township to disperse blacks who were attempting to reach Johannesburg. He had no reports of injuries.

The demonstration was the first time black anti-government unrest had burst onto the streets of central Johannesburg since rioting flared on June 16 in Soweto. At least 376 persons have been killed in the race violence that has spread across the country.

Witnesses said police wounded five blacks when they opened fire on commuters at the Mzimpho station in Soweto, and closed off the segregated suburb's New Canada station.

A police spokesman said, "They were trying to get to Johannesburg, but we stopped them and sent them home."

Dozens of riot police stopped African commuters arriving from Soweto at the main Johannesburg railway station, body-searched them for weapons and examined parcels, shopping bags and handbags for stones, gasoline bombs and weapons.

(Reuters, UPI)

at the beginning of the year from the Exodus from the building of the Jerusalem and Masada and the Fall of the Spanish Inquisition.

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Moshe Dayan on the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War

East Europe revisited — first of a series by Tad Szulc

Max Lerner on the Ford-Carter debates

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## Before first debate with Ford Carter apologizes to Lady Bird

PLAINS, Georgia. — Jimmy Carter today apologized to Lady Bird Johnson for citing her late husband, Lyndon B. Johnson, as an example of an American president who has lied, a Carter aide said on Wednesday.

The Democratic presidential candidate had said in an interview with "Playboy" magazine: "I don't think I would ever take on the same frame of mind that Nixon or Johnson did — lying, cheating and distorting the truth."

But yesterday a Carter press aide said Carter had telephoned Mrs. Johnson in Texas on Tuesday night and "expressed regrets that the quote implied that (former presidents) Nixon and Johnson should be treated in the same category."

(In recent speeches, Carter has included Johnson in a litany of Democratic presidents worthy of approval. Mrs. Johnson was at the Dallas airport on Wednesday to greet Mrs. Carter, who arrived for a campaign appearance. There were no public statements and both went quickly on their separate ways, as scheduled.)

Carter and President Gerald Ford were last night getting ready to put their public images on the line in the first U.S. presidential candidates' debate of 1976, a face-to-face television exchange to be watched by millions in the U.S. and abroad.

The U.S. Information Service in Tel Aviv yesterday informed newspapers that the debate could be heard live on the Voice of America.

today between 3.30 a.m. and 5 a.m. Israel time. The frequencies were 1369 KHz medium wave and 9770, 7270 and 7290 KHz short wave.

The two were to confront each other in a 200-year-old Philadelphia theatre wired for television, before a theoretically non-biased audience of 500 persons.

Watching on TV would be many with only vague memories of a similar debate in 1960 between then-Vice President Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy. That series of debates was credited with tipping the balance for Kennedy.

Yesterday the White House, after days of denials, acknowledged that Ford had last week rehearsed with aides who peppered him with questions Carter could throw at him in Philadelphia. Ford's training programme even included help from a former TV comedian.

Ford spent Wednesday "reviewing some papers to refresh his memory on facts and figures," presidential press secretary Ron Nease said yesterday.

In his hometown of Plains, Georgia, Carter's aides said the training was not so elaborate, with no rehearsals or videotape relays. Carter, whose study habits at the U.S. Naval Academy graduated him 59th in a class of 280, closed himself with two 5-cm-thick briefing books — one with facts and figures on the economy and the other, containing some 50 questions on topics that might be raised.

## Martian icecap is real ice

PASADENA, California. — Viking 2's mother ship has discovered that Mars' north polar icecap is made of water-ice and that water has apparently flowed on the planet's surface in rivers and streams, scientists said Wednesday.

The findings contradicted earlier suspicions that both Martian icecaps are composed of frozen carbon-dioxide gas and that there was little or no water on the planet.

Crofton Farmer, an atmospheric scientist for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, called the discovery of plentiful water "another shred of evidence" that conditions once were suitable there for existence of life forms.

However, he and other space scientists added that the findings do not prove the present existence of life on Mars.

"What we have found is that the northern polar icecap is composed predominantly — probably totally — of water-ice and there is very little carbon dioxide ice," Farmer said.

Meanwhile, a separate but related gas experiment showed for the first time the presence on Mars of heavy gases such as xenon and krypton, indicating large quantities of water have been present on the planet's surface.

Farmer said water was discovered by the Viking 2 orbiter

using an "atmospheric spectrometer" to measure the absorption of infrared light by water molecules on the planet's north pole.

The finding also brought speculation that primitive life forms, if they have ever existed on Mars, could be entombed in ice at the planet's north pole.

Farmer said he believes the red planet holds about 10 times less water than Earth, but noted that this is about equal with Earth's water supply when viewed in proportion to Mars' smaller size.

He adds that he now believes that great quantities of ice melted on Mars during volcanic eruptions, sending rivers cascading across the planet to carve river beds — formations that have recently puzzled geologists.

The findings of the orbiter were reinforced by a heavy-gas test supervised by State University of New York astronomer Tobias Owen. The gases discovered — krypton, xenon and argon — indicate that Mars once had an atmospheric density sufficient to permit water to flow on the surface without dissipating.

"The preliminary estimate from argon is that we are missing about 10 times the atmosphere that once was on Mars," Owen said. "But whether that was 100 million years ago or three billion, there's just no way of telling yet."

## French left to fight money curbs

PARIS. — France's powerful left-wing unions yesterday demonstrated tough opposition to the government's new anti-inflation plan by calling a one-day general strike for October 7.

Union leaders agreed on the national stoppage as a mark of protest both against the economic package and the continuing high unemployment in France.

The Furore, France's management federation, complained about the statutory and recommended price-limitations, and charged that investment incentives were insufficient.

The foreign-exchange controls announced yesterday have halved the amount of money people can transfer abroad to buy property outside France. They have also raised a variety of taxes, and reduced the time which importers of foreign goods are allotted between ordering foreign currency and paying for it.

The thrust of the measures will be to curb speculative pressure against the franc.

## Tomcat salvage work started

WASHINGTON. — Attempts to recover a U.S. F-14 Tomcat jet that fell off the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy 120 km north of Scotland got underway yesterday and the U.S. Navy said it expects the operation to be successful.

The sophisticated Tomcat, packed with top-secret electronic gear, rolled off the carrier during Nato exercises last week. It is lying in 600 metres of water.

Navy salvage chief Captain Moss yesterday told a press conference here that the Navy had been successful in eight similar recovery attempts this year, five of them involving aircraft. He added that it would cost about \$100,000 to recover the \$22m plane, which carries the still-classified Phoenix missile system.

Meanwhile, a newspaper in Norfolk, Virginia, where the John F. Kennedy is based, reported that the "smoked Tomcat" is now the first to take a plunge from the vessel. As the Norfolk pilot said when another F-14 fell off the ship into the Mediterranean. No attempt was made to retrieve that plane — whose Phoenix missile system surfaced shortly after the accident and was recovered.

## Czech rock musicians jailed

PRAGUE. — A Czechoslovak court yesterday sentenced four rock musicians to prison terms from eight to 18 months for "organizing hooliganism" by staging unlicensed rock concerts.

Ivan Jirous, a 32-year-old art historian, was given 18 months, Pavel Tajchek one year, and Svatoslav Brabec, a former priest, and Vratislav Brabec, a former student of theology, were sentenced to eight months each.

The four defendants arrested in March were members of the "Plastic People of the Universe" rock group. They were found guilty of "jeopardizing the education of youth in a socialist spirit" by staging rock concerts and readings of their work.

The three-day trial was held under strict security. Western observers were not allowed to attend.

## PLO wins observer status at atom meet

RIO DE JANEIRO. — The general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency yesterday voted to admit representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as observers to its 20th annual meeting here.

The vote was 46 to 4, with 21 abstentions, on a resolution introduced by Iraq. Voting against the measure were the U.S., Israel, South Africa and Costa Rica. Members of the European Economic Community abstained.

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Former Thai premier and military strongman Thanom K. who recently returned from exile in Formosa as a Buddhist monk, receives food from a woman during his begging rounds in the streets of Bangkok. His return a week ago has stirred unrest.

## Thai PM resigns in over exiled ruler's return

BANGKOK. — Prime Minister Seni Pramoj, criticised by his own political party for not taking a tough stand against the return from exile of deposed military ruler Thanom K. Kittikachorn, submitted his resignation to the royal palace yesterday and ordered a nationwide military alert.

Seni was scheduled to meet later in the day with King Bhumibol Adulyadej, who must formally approve the resignation. Thanom, who returned earlier in the month, has entered a Buddhist monastery.

The unexpected resignation by Seni, who also holds the Defence and Interior portfolios, came during a parliamentary debate on Thanom's return. Parliamentary proceedings required all other cabinet ministers to quit their posts if Seni's resignation is accepted.

Seni called the military alert to prevent any violence. It requires all military personnel to remain at their duty posts.

Members of opposition parties and some members of Seni's own Democrat Party strongly criticised the government for weakness and

indecision in the face of the return.

Thanom, 66, said he had returned to Thailand to be with his old father and to spend as a Buddhist monk, among Thai men. He shaved his head, donned saffron robes and begged door-to-door for his food.

Student and Labour were in the forefront uprising against the dictatorship that he had deplored on trial for the deaths of 14 during the revolution.

Government said nothing, apparently waiting the opposition to Thanom's return. The opposition favoured among conservative elements whose influence again on the rise.

Thanom's right-hand man, Chuanasathien, returned secretly last month, a week of rioting in which some were killed and wounded, the government had him back into exile.

There have been no demonstrations protesting Thanom's return.

## Liberal replaces right as Spain's deputy premier

MADRID. — King Juan Carlos y Mendivil — to bring down the military leaders in the Basque Country, yesterday replaced the right-wing deputy premier, Adolfo Suarez, with a liberal, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

Calvo Sotelo, 44, was appointed to replace Suarez, 64, who had been in office since 1975. Calvo Sotelo had been in the Basque Country for nearly 40 years of dictatorship under the late General Franco.

The government had stepped towards legalising ground labour unions, Communist-led workers' groups and the elections.

Santiago was known as a 37-year-old Basque Communist Party or the front groups a Communist Party of the Basque Country.

## Lisbon orders Red squatters in land-policy showdown

LISBON. — Portugal's minority Socialist government has given Communist and far-left rural workers five days to begin vacating illegally occupied farms in the first test of the government's ability to effectively plan and execute its policies.

Although the Communist Party has refused to comment immediately, the far left newspaper "Povo da Terra" quickly condemned the government for its decision to return the farms to their owners. "Diario Popular", an independent Lisbon daily, added that "The agricultural

workers are in no way

abandoning the lands."

However, moderate politicians said the Socialist cause as one said, "If follow through with it, won't have confidence in them. It's the first test."

Meanwhile, a powerful Communist Party of the Basque Country, plied outside of Lisbon, said: No injuries were

## ARMS HAGGLING BEGINS

(Continued from page one)

tively large "but acceptable" losses in equipment and lives.

The officials declined to disclose the actual number of casualties Israel might suffer, but last year an assessment made by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency predicted that Israel would win a foreseeable war with some 36,000 dead and wounded, a large rate for Israel's 3.5 million total population.

The officials said that Israel will receive additional authorization for new equipment between now and 1981 so that Israel will be able to meet a military threat in the 1980s.

But the officials said that Israel's current economic and fiscal problems will probably result in a downward trend in the amount of military hardware Israel finds itself able to purchase from the U.S.

The Americans maintain that political authorization for the sale of arms to Israel does not include automatic U.S. financing for those sales, as Israel officials had once mistakenly believed. President Gerald Ford is said here to have informed Israel of this U.S. position in a clear term last April.

American officials make the point that "all generals including those of Israel" always want "more and more" arms, whether or not there is actual justification for them. They concede that the U.S. and Israel differ on how much military equipment Israel needs.

Israeli experts argue, on the other hand, that the Pentagon has not always proven itself accurate on previous assessments, especially

during the Vietnam war, and that Israel should not accept the U.S. military assessment as the last word. "On some matters, Israel knows better than even the U.S.," one authority said.

According to U.S. officials, Israel currently has considerably more tanks, 155 mm and 175 mm artillery guns and armoured personnel carriers than before, and has roughly maintained the same ratios in these categories vis-a-vis the Arabs that existed in 1973.

Regarding aircraft, American officials expect that Israel will purchase the F-16 fighter bomber for use in the 1980s here too they make the point that this new generation warplane should be bought for "modernization" rather than "force expansion" purposes.

Thus, the F-16s would slowly replace those Phantoms, Skyhawks and Mirages that become outdated. The U.S. also wants Israel to get its unfunded liabilities under control before embarking on the F-16 programme.

Pentagon officials maintain that the U.S. should not go beyond the \$1b. aid figure for fiscal year 1981 because that might be misinterpreted by Israel as an indication of "American weakness," and might lead to even larger Israeli requests.

American and Israeli officials are also in disagreement on whether the U.S. promised Israel a long term \$1.5b. military aid package per year just prior to the signing of the 1976 Sinai accord. Israeli officials maintain that there has been such a promise, while the Americans argue that no commitment was ever made.

## Cosmonauts back on earth

MOSCOW. — Two cosmonauts returned to earth yesterday after an eight-day photographing mission aboard their Soyuz 22 space-craft, the official Soviet News Agency Tass announced. The report said commander Valery Bykovsky and flight engineer Vladimir Akosnov "feel well."

The descent craft parachuted to earth on the Kazakhstan steppes of Soviet Central Asia, 150 km west of Tselinograd, at 10.42 a.m. (9.42 Israel time), according to Tass. The report added that Col. Bykovsky, a 42-year-old space veteran, and Akosnov, a 41-year-old civilian on his first flight, had spent their eight days in space snapping pictures of Soviet and

East German territory with a sophisticated camera.

The Soyuz 22 flight, which began on September 15, broke the pattern of recent Soviet space missions and didn't link up with the Salyut research station orbiting the Earth. The Soyuz 22, originally the back-up vehicle for the U.S.-Soviet joint flight in July 1975, had the East German "Zeiss" camera fitted on its nose where the docking mechanism had previously been.

Explaining the significance of this flight, the cosmonauts reported from outer space that their "multi-zonal" camera could accomplish in five minutes what it would take two years to do with conventional photographic equipment in air-

craft. (AP)

## Schmidt pledges Bonn will fight terror

By BRIAN ARTHUR

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, noting that Israel is a major target of international terrorism, pledged yesterday that Bonn would continue to seek global cooperation in combating "all forms of terrorism."

Mr. Schmidt made the statement in a new year's greeting to West Germany's Jewish community, published in the community newspaper, the "Allgemeine Zeitung der Juden" in Dusseldorf.

The chancellor recalled that Bonn Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher plans to submit a West German proposal for an international convention to fight terrorism at the current UN general assembly meeting in New York.

Under the proposed convention, the signing nations would obligate themselves to prosecute terrorists who take hostages, or to turn them

over the country where the hostages were seized. The convention would mainly affect aircraft hijackers.

Schmidt said that "international terrorism, which especially affects the State of Israel, represents a great danger for peace, and for external and internal security."

Meanwhile, with less than two weeks to go before West Germans choose their next government, the national election campaign here is notable for a lack of burning issues.

Strategists for the ruling Social Democrats agree that their biggest problem is getting party followers to vote in the first place. Several years of Socialist rule and an uneventful campaign may have left many sympathizers so complacent that they do not feel the need to go to the polls.

If enough voters follow that pattern, it could spell defeat on October 3 for Chancellor Schmidt.

## UAE expels Pakistanis

ABU DHABI. — More than 600 Pakistanis have been shipped back to their homes after a voyage of misery and terror in which at least 30 people died in an illegal attempt to enter the oil-rich United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Police said 620 Pakistanis from a group of 1,500 who attempted to get ashore on Sunday were put on three Pakistan-bound ships on Wednesday at the port of Sharjah, where they had been held in a federal prison.

Police said they did not know how many other Pakistanis were still in the country because one of the two ferries carrying them had avoided arrest.

The Pakistanis were spotted trying to disembark at a lonely beach. Of the 30 bodies found, police said 18 had drowned and the rest had died during the voyage.



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Ministry of Communications

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The 1976 English Telephone Directory will be published in 4 volumes.

The first two have been printed, and are on sale at post offices.

Volume 1 covers the following dialling areas:  
Jerusalem (02), Ashdod (055), Ashkelon (051), Beersheba (057), Eilat (059).

Volume 2 covers the following dialling areas:  
Haifa (04), Sharon Junction (052), Netanya (053), Hadera (063), Afula (065), Tiberias (067).

Price per volume: IL25

The remaining two volumes will cover Tel Aviv (03). The date of their publication will be announced.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

If you're planning to phone abroad in the near future

## REMEMBER!!

## The Cheap Weekend Tariff

There is a 25% reduction in the tariff for all directly dialed calls made from Israel at the weekend to the countries given below.

Country	Application of Reduced Tariff (Israel time)
USA and Canada	Midnight Friday till midnight Sunday, continuously.
Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland, Holland, Monaco, France	9 p.m. Friday night till 8 a.m. Monday morning, continuously, and from Monday till Thursday, 9 p.m. till 8 a.m. next morning.
Italy	9 p.m. Friday night till 8 a.m. Sunday morning, continuously, and Sunday till Thursday, 9 p.m. till 8 a.m. next morning.

When you make a directly dialed call abroad —

- \* you save money — you pay for the actual time of your call (and not for time units of 3 minutes, plus additional whole minutes, which is how calls obtained through the "18" service are charged).
- \* You receive an additional 25% rebate.
- \* You make the connection more easily and quickly through the international telephone network, which has only a low load at weekends.
- \* You have time, since you don't need to get through to the "18" international exchange, which is overloaded because of the need to make overseas connections for subscribers who are not yet connected to the automatic international direct dialing network.

If you can, take advantage of the weekend, direct dialing tariff. Save money and time, and make things easier for yourself and other users of the international, direct dialing network.

A Happy and Healthy  
greetings from  
MASSEURS, ANI  
& JOSEF FREIDMAN  
Our new address  
20 Kikar Heinrich  
Mt. Carmel, Haifa. Tel. 04-233021

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cuisine prepared by master-  
chefs, impeccably served  
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capable staff on the  
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\* For Living Rooms  
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Sincere best  
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New Year  
to our benefactors  
and supporters and  
to the entire Jew-  
ish nation in Israel  
and abroad.

The General  
Orphan's Home  
for Girls  
Jerusalem.

Agents in Israel  
HEMEN  
MICROGRATE GMBH



Rebuked by Nasser; encouraged by Hassenein Heikal

# A Poetess of Courage

MY EARLY decisions after my War when I came to deal administration of the territories was to abolish restrictions. I wanted order. Arab, whether a resident of Bank or a refugee in the strip was free to travel in Israel and anywhere in the territories without requiring a permit. This act came as a welcome to the Arabs directly from an occupying authority. There were many in the territories who thought it was the last thing they needed for greater freedom of movement.

But there were exceptions. Terrorists who infiltrated from Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, found hiding places in the homes of their relatives and in their former villages. From time to time, local residents of the administered territories joined the terror organizations and took part in their operations. We had to take stern measures. We would blow up houses — after evacuating the occupants — where stores of weapons and explosives had been found, or where they had served to shelter saboteurs. Naturally this caused a furor, particularly when the saboteurs were well known; but it proved effective and deterred many. Another measure was exile. We used this punishment against leaders who had taken an active part in incitement to terror or in helping saboteurs. In most cases we gave them a warning, and many indeed took heed and desisted. But there were some who ignored it, continuing their hostile activity in the belief that it would not be discovered. Exile, like the blowing up of houses, was an effective method and helped to keep down terrorism, but it also aroused popular anger.

The most difficult period on the West Bank was September and October of 1967, the end of the first summer of our rule. Religious and political leaders got together and raised the banner of rebellion. Its centre was Nablus, where a general strike was declared which lasted several weeks. The start of the revolt was marked by the closing of schools. The next stage was timed to coincide with the opening of the U.N. Assembly on September 19. Shops were shuttered and public transport ceased. After a short time, however, the people of Nablus realized that the rest of the West Bank had failed to join them and were even taking advantage of their strike. Merchants and truck drivers of Jericho replaced them as exporters to Jordan and suppliers to the villages. Furthermore, the leaders discovered that their revolt was getting no results: their strike would not bring about our withdrawal from the West Bank. At the beginning of November, life returned to normal. There were occasional clashes but these were isolated and isolated episodes. The strike in Nablus, demonstrations in Ramallah, terrorism in Gaza, all these produced tension between the local Arab leaders and the military government; but they did not draw in the wider Arab community. The dominant factor which determined the pattern of life and thinking in the territories was the freedom of the individual and his material prosperity. Even when Arab terrorists opened

fire on Arab workers travelling from their villages to jobs in Israel, they succeeded in killing a few, but not in halting the practice. The ties between Israel and the residents of the territories continued to develop. The open bridges, freedom of movement, equality of pay and status and economic prosperity, formed a sound basis on which the two nations could live together...

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Although they looked upon me, the Israel Defence Minister, as a foreign conqueror and ruler, and upon all Israelis as invaders who had turned their Arab country into a Jewish State, I believed and still believe that serious face-to-face talks with influential non-official holding Arabs, thinkers, writers, would bring us closer together. We might still remain divided in our views, but at least we would understand one another.

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Though Fadua was the reason for the visit, she herself did less of the talking than her companions. She was a woman, I imagine in her late thirties, with a pleasant and open countenance, thick black hair falling to her shoulders. When she spoke, or when she listened with concentration, her face became grave, and there was a touch of sadness about her. When political topics were discussed, Hamdi Chanaa was the principal protagonist, and on relations between us and the Arabs, it was her uncle Kadri who spoke in her name. Though he must have been well over 70, Kadri was alert and full of vigour. He confessed that since our occupation, he had closed himself in his house and seldom left Nablus. His heart would not permit his eyes to see his land under foreign control. He was a teacher by profession, with a high reputation in educational circles in the Arab countries. He was also an author. He kept insisting throughout our talk that the Arab attitude towards Israel had undergone a change, and that now, if we withdrew from all the territories we had conquered and allowed those of the 1948 refugees who wished to

return to do so, the Arabs would recognize Israel and we could live in peace with each other.

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After a meeting with Dayan in 1968, Nablus poetess Fadua Toukan went to Egypt to see President Nasser and also offered to contact Arafat, in a hitherto unpublished peace effort.

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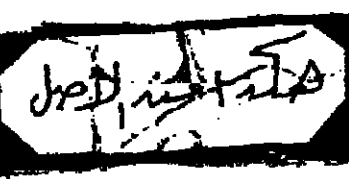
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Telereview / Alex Berlyne

# A tumult in the tainted air...

THIS JOB'S money for old rope when the work has already been done for you.

During Sunday night's "Selections from the 1976 Song Festival," a particularly objectionable blast from Matti Caspi struck an answering chord in my memory and sent me hurrying to my bookshelf where I knew I'd find the review already written:

"We are come to a place where, as I said, you would see the wretched people who have lost the good of their intellect...here sighs, cries and deep wallings resounded through the starless air, at first bringing tears to my eyes. Strange tongues, horrible outcries, words of pain, tones of anger, voices deep and hoarse...made a tumult which echoes forever through that tainted air..."

Thus Dante on the Inferno, and he'd never heard of an electronic guitar.

LATER, WHEN the programmers judged that everyone was sound asleep, they surreptitiously screened "Fellow Townsman," the first in the new series of Hardy's "Wessex Tales." Beautifully produced by Irene Shubik, Hardy's study of the workings of fate was enacted against the claustrophobic hills and woods of a 19th century Dorsetshire which looked as if it had been photographed by Fox-Talbot.

A recent article in "Antiquity," by Professor Glyn Daniels, shows that public concern over private parts is still a live issue in Dorsetshire. He quotes a Home Office file about the Cerne Abbas Giant, a prehistoric hill carving. Replying to a number of demands from the public that the Giant's well-displayed genitalia should be covered, Sir Charles Peers asked what the Office of Works was expected to do: "plant a small grove of trees (on measurement, hardly less would suffice) in a strategic position?"

Whether it's the baleful influence of the Giant, or not, Dorset folk (as Hardy had occasion to observe) are a randy lot and even observe Randy Day in some villages. The men chase the girls, brandishing their Randy Poles and any they touch have to submit to being kissed and cuddled. According to the "Daily Mirror," Carol Roman, who judged the pole competition this year, made comments like "He's got a nice face but his pole is a little short."

THE BBC's production of Marlowe's "Edward II" was part of the continuing history lesson put out by that august institution and for which I'm eternally grateful. At school I managed to digest no more and no

less than most pupils — for years I was convinced that Pompeii was buried under a layer of saliva. Dating events is particularly difficult. Even the Broadcasting Authority's notes on the play announce that it was written in the 14th century — 200 years before Marlowe's birth. One way of getting these little problems ironed out was exemplified in "Mirror." A Mrs. Lacey wanted to know when A.A. Koussevitzky, the murderer, was hanged because she has to have a new set of teeth and the first lot were fitted during his trial.

Ian McKellen played the soft, indulgent King, whose infatuation for "that girl-boy, wanton Gaveston" starts the Barons off on a Law and Order campaign that rivalled even Richard Milhouse Nixon's. The production, designed by Kenneth Rowell, was very schematised, even the costumes resembling cat-suits with athletic supporters worn outside the pants — the piece of cod which passed understanding. Marlowe followed the mediaeval notion that suffering and death should bear an appropriate relation to sins committed and made much of the King's death at the hands of Lightfoot. This hypocrite swore that "these hands were never stained with blood / Nor shall they now be tainted with a king's" and promptly attempted to cure the royal haemorrhoids with a red-hot poker, causing him to give up the ghost and Ian McKellen to produce one of the hammiest walls ever heard on TV.

The whole episode reminded me of the famous correction to a clause in the Irish Customs regulations: "Forbidden imports: After contraceptives, insert fresh fruit and vegetables."

Timothy West, long familiar to us as "Edward III," played Mortimer the regicidal Baron, and his performance far outstripped that of Mr. McKellen, who is currently the darling of the English stage, and to me at least, physically indistinguishable from David Warner, Peter O'Toole and a number of other young Theatians.

"MOKED" is such a bitter draught to swallow every Tuesday evening that it must do us good, though so far I've not felt the benefit. The producers should, however, be reminded of the famous dictum from Mao's little-read book: "Meetings should not go on too long." The Minister of Health was doing his usual impersonation of Gorbachev, the lovable old wood-carver for which I'm "Ptochichio," and claiming credit for starting the nurses' strike, stopping

the nurses' strike, building hospitals, tearing down hospitals and inventing roller skates. At one stage I got so confused that I thought he was describing "The Andromeda Strain" as a sort of hernia.

IT WAS INTERESTING to compare "Upstairs, Downstairs." Jordan TV's version of life in the servants' hall, with Jean Renoir's "Diary of a Chambermaid," Israel TV's Wednesday film.

Jean Marsh, who plays Rose the parlour-maid, is so thin she probably has to run around in the shower to get wet, while Paulette Goddard, as Celestine the chambermaid, displayed her buxom charms (if not her acting ability) to advantage. Christopher Beeny, who used to valet for "Master James," has eyes like pee-holes in snow while Francis Lederer, playing the valet in Octave Mirbeau's "Chambermaid," was gliding around with black-rimmed orbs like the somnambulist's in "Caligari." Burgess Meredith played the Captain by hopping about like a leprechaun with St. Vitus' Dance while Captain Bellamy of "Upstairs" is so imperturbable that it is actually painful to see the glacial calm broken occasionally by a twitch of his cavalry moustache. All in all I prefer that wizard of was, Alfred Shaughnessy, who wrote many of the "Upstairs" scripts, to the classical Renoir-Mirbeau combination.

"THE JAPANESE EXPERIENCE" on Tuesday night was devoted to "Holy Growth," describing a consumer society gone mad. In subtle ways it was far more frightening than Aldous Huxley's "Strange New World" and, worse, it was only too clear that we ourselves have embarked on the same insane course.

Even a sort of glorified dog's kennel, in which a poor woman was shown to be living, was equipped with colour TV and every modern electronic gadget. I suppose that now they have the Mig 25 we can expect millions of miniaturized "Fox-bats," powered by translators, to flood the world market.

THE MOST INVENTIVE programme of the week was Yossi Abouf's cartoon clips ("Dandruff") from "Cleaning the Head." I particularly liked the bridegroom who stamped on the glass under the Chuppa and was himself shattered into fragments.

Our own cartoonist was rather upset last week when the murder victim in "The Queen" was a cartoon strip artist and the clue was planted in one of the drawn frames.

Biblical Byways / Louis Rabinowitz

# THE ONE WHO IS MISSING

THE HAFTARA of the second day of Rosh Hashana is one of the most moving and most beautiful in the Bible. It has a considerable extent found its fulfilment with the establishment of the State of Israel. In it the prophet Jeremiah, usually regarded as the prophet of doom (hence the English word "jeremiad"), the prophet of the Destruction of the Temple and the Babylonian Exile, cast his prophetic eye to the glorious future of the Return to Zion. The remnant of Israel will yet return to build up the land and itself be rebuilt, the land will be replanted, the Ingathering of the Exiles will be accomplished and dancing and rejoicing will take the place of mourning.

It includes the beautiful metaphor which has become proverbial: "Mortar Rachel, who has been weeping and mourning, inconsolable because of her children 'who are not' hears the blessed message: 'Refrain thy voice from weeping and thine eyes from tears... thy children shall return to their borders.'"

There are, however, two peculiarities about this well-known passage. The first is that it appears to be in the wrong place. It comes after, and not before, the rhapsodic description of the return and its accompanying gladness. And the second is that, according to the rules of Hebrew grammar, the accepted

translation "because they are not" is incorrect. The word "eiheva," "they are not," is in the singular, and the accurate rendering is "he is not."

Both these peculiarities disappear with a simple parable. A mother has been deserted by her children who have left her for foreign climes. Inconceivable in her deprivation, she mourns and weeps and longs for their return. At last her mourning is rewarded and the blessed time comes when they return to their mother's bosom.

But not all of them.

There is one who is still missing

and has failed to return. And if she is a true Jewish mother, her joy and comfort at the return of the others is muted and diminished by the thought of that one who is still missing.

Is it not an apt metaphor for the present? The Lord has had mercy upon the remnant of Israel. They have returned to build up the land and in the process, be rebuilt. There is joy and satisfaction at the miracle of the Ingathering of the Exiles; "The Lord hath redeemed Jacob and redeemed him." But alas, Mother Zion still has cause for tears — for those who are still missing.

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# Israel: the case for defensible borders

By YIGAL ALLON



IT is impossible to plumb the depths of the Arab-Israeli conflict, not to speak of formulating proposals for its solution, if no true understanding exists of the full significance of its cardinal characteristics—the extreme asymmetry of its two sides. This asymmetry is manifest not merely in one or two, but in all, of its aspects. It is obvious in such objective data as the comparison between Arab and Israeli territories (of the Arab League states 8,500,000 square miles; of Israel, including presently administered areas, about 28,500); or of the relative population statistics (of the Arab League states 334,000,000; of Israel 3,500,000 citizens); not to mention their contrasting actual and potential wealth.

But of primary importance are the subjective asymmetric factors affecting relations between the two sides. In this respect, there is absolute polarization. Whereas the Arab states seek to isolate, strangle and erase Israel from the world's map, Israel's aim is simply to live in peace and good relations with all its neighbors.

These diverse objectives have determined the war aims of both sides. It is within this context that we should mention the chain of terrorist acts that was designed not merely to sow death and destruction in Israel but also to extend the conflict, and thus embroil the Arab states in full-scale wars. It is almost superfluous, and certainly tiresome, to quote the legion of statements of Arab leaders that represent this aim, ranging from the "Palestine Covenant" to current governmental declarations.

As opposed to this total Arab goal, Israel's war aims have been confined to repelling the offensives of the Arab armies as determined by strategic and political circumstances, whether by reactive counter-offensives such as those of 1948 and 1973 or by preemptive counter-offensives as those of 1956 and 1967. Military defeats, indeed, cost the Arab states lives, destruction of equipment, political setbacks, and damage to national prestige—and perhaps even danger to their regimes. However, such defeats have never been, nor ever will be, a threat to their very existence as sovereign states or to the lives of their civilian populations. In contrast, a military defeat of Israel would mean the physical extinction of a large part of its population and the political elimination of the Jewish state. In highly realistic and clear terms, therefore, the Arab states can permit themselves a series of military defeats while Israel cannot afford to lose a single war. Nor does this reflect a historical trauma in any sense. To lose a single war is to lose everything, and this is a most real and stark fact.

As a consequence, as long as the Arab-Israeli conflict is not fully resolved, Israel must exploit to the utmost its military potential in all of its components and on a level that serves two objectives—to deter its enemies from waging war and, failing this, to be sufficient to repel the attackers and defeat them with the least cost in casualties for Israel. In essence, that Israel today still exists is due only to its success in maintaining such defensive strength. Without it, Israel would never have seen the light of day or would already have been eliminated in the first years of its existence. Such were the Arab intentions, and it was fortunate that the Arab states had not the strength to realize them.

Certainly not all the Arab states are cut from the same cloth; nor are their approaches to Israel identical. In the Arab camp there are more extreme elements that openly express their intention of destroying Israel. And there are other elements and people in the Arab world who, in the last two or three years, have expressed themselves toward Israel in less aggressive, and more realistic, terms than in the none too distant past, particularly when their declarations have been directed to the world at large. All things considered, it is in strengthening these latter elements to the extent that they become decisive in the Arab world that the best chance lies to achieve compromise and reconciliation between Israel and the Arab states—in short, to achieve a full settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In the meantime that day, whenever it comes, is still far distant. The antagonisms toward Israel, the desire to see its disappearance, are deeply rooted in the Arab world, and these are fed by the authorities, not merely in speeches and articles but also in school textbooks. In fact the subject of Israel is the only one that unites the Arab states today, for they are deeply riven by splits and conflicts. The elements of realism and peace are represented by a small minority of voices in the discordant Arab chorus against Israel. And even these voices are inhibited by negative preconditions.

## Milestone to a settlement

It was primarily in order to encourage and strengthen these voices and to convert them into a process with momentum that Israel—with all the considered and inherent dangers—entered into the two Disengagement Agreements with Egypt and Syria in 1974, and the subsequent Interim Agreement with Egypt in September 1975. Because these agreements are double-edged, they may not only be a milestone on the road to a settlement and peace, but also part of a strategy designed to push Israel to the brink, to weaken it in stages, in preparation for the steps to erase it from the map. Israel hopes that the positive side of these agreements will be the valid one, but cannot ignore the possibility of the negative.

II

The polarized, asymmetry between the size and intentions of the Arab states and those of Israel, and the extreme contrast in the anticipated fate of each side in the event of military defeat, obliges Israel to maintain constantly that measure of strength enabling it to defend itself in every regional conflict and against any regional combination of strength confronting it, without the help of any foreign army. To our deep regret, this is the first imperative facing us, the imperative to survive. And I would venture to say every other state in our place would behave exactly as we do.

There are, of course, many elements constituting the essential strength that Israel must maintain, ranging from its social, scientific and economic standards, as well as its idealistic motivation, to the quality and quantity of its armaments. A discussion of all of these elements is not within the compass of this article; my concern here is with one of them—but one essential to them all and without which Israel might well lack the strength to defend itself. I am referring to the territorial element; to what can be defined as defensible borders that Israel must establish in any settlement, as an essential part of any effective mutual security arrangements and without any desire

for territorial expansion per se.

The most cursory glance at a map is sufficient to ascertain how little the armistice lines of 1949—lines which were never in the first place recognized as final—could be considered defensible borders. And even the most superficial fingering of the pages of history should be enough to demonstrate how attractive these lines have been to the Arab states as an encouragement to try their strength again against us. The truth of the matter is that Resolution 242 of the United Nations Security Council has already recognized, in its original English text, the need to provide Israel with secure and recognized boundaries—in other words, that changes must be introduced in the old lines of the armistice agreements.

It is no coincidence that this resolution does not speak about Israel's withdrawal from all the territories that came under its control in the war that was forced upon Israel in June 1967, nor even from the territories. In the original text (which was the outcome of long and exhaustive negotiation), Resolution 242 speaks only of withdrawal from territories. That the meaning was clear was demonstrated by the statement of the United States at the time, made by its U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg on November 15, 1967, in the Security Council discussions that preceded the passage of Resolution 242. He stated: "Historically, there never have been secure or recognized boundaries in the area. Neither the Armistice Lines of 1949, nor the Cease-Fire Lines of 1967, have answered that description."

As is known, Israel expressed more than once its willingness to withdraw from the cease-fire lines of 1967, within the framework of a peace agreement. On the other hand, it is clear—even according to the Security Council decision—that Israel is not obliged to withdraw to the armistice lines of 1949 that preceded the 1967 war, but to revised lines. The question is what borders will provide Israel with that essential minimum of security? And without such security it is difficult to expect to pacify the area and provide a lasting solution to the conflict within it.

## Most convenient security borders

If the sole consideration were the purely strategic-military one, then possibly the most convenient security borders would have been those Israel maintained following the Six-Day War, or perhaps those which it maintains today. There is even a basis for the claim that the 1973 Yom Kippur War—begun as a surprise attack in concert by the armies of Egypt and Syria—proves that these lines were ideally the best. Had the Yom Kippur War commenced on the 1949 armistice lines, for example, there can be little doubt that the price Israel would have had to pay in repelling the aggressors would have been unimaginably higher than that paid so painfully in October 1973. But we are not merely talking about purely military-strategic matters, to the extent that they ever exist in isolation. Nor are we discussing the maximum security that borderlines can provide Israel. As stated, our preoccupation is only with the essential minimum.

One does not have to be a military expert to easily identify the critical defects of the armistice lines that existed until June 4, 1967. A considerable part of these lines is without any topographical security value; and, of no less importance, the lines fail to provide Israel with the essential minimum of strategic depth. The gravest problem is on the eastern boundary, where the entire width of the coastal plain varies between 10 and 15 miles, where the main centers of Israel's population, including Tel Aviv and its suburbs, are situated, and where the situation of Jerusalem is especially perilous. Within these lines a single successful first strike by the Arab armies would be sufficient to dissect Israel at more than one point, to sever its essential living arteries, and to confront it with dangers that no other state would be prepared to face. The purpose of defensible borders is thus to correct this weakness, to provide Israel with the requisite minimal strategic depth, as well as lines which have topographical strategic significance.

Of course I do not wish to overlook the fact that there are some who would claim that in an era of modern technological development such factors are valueless. In a nutshell, their claim is that the appearance of ground-to-ground missiles, supersonic fighter-bombers, and other sophisticated instruments of modern warfare has canceled out the importance of strategic depth and topographical barriers. Personally, I do not know of a single state which is willing and ready to give up a convenient borderline for this reason. At any rate, this argument is certainly invalid regarding Israel, and within the context of the Middle East conflict, where the opposite is true. Precisely because of dramatic developments in conventional weaponry the significance of territorial barriers and strategic depth has increased.

With all the heavy damage that warheads and bombs can inflict, they alone cannot be decisive in war, as long as the other side is resolved to fight back. Recent military history demonstrates this only too clearly. The German air "blitz" did not knock England out of World War II, nor did the heavy allied air bombardments bring Germany to its knees. This happened only when the last bunker in Berlin fell. Even the massive American air bombardments did not defeat North Vietnam which, in the final analysis, proved to be the victor in the war. At least as far as conventional wars are concerned, the following basic truth remains: without an attack by ground forces that physically overrun the country involved, no war can be decisive. This is all the more so in the Middle East where the Arab side is no less vulnerable to rocket and aerial bombardment than Israel, a factor that can greatly minimize the use of this kind of weaponry, and will leave to the ground forces the role of really deciding the issue.

Since decisive attack still depends on the land forces, the innovations and sophistication in weaponry and organization of ground forces that have taken place, therefore, not only fail to weaken the value of strategic depth and natural barriers but in fact enhance their importance. This is even more true given Israel's difficult geographic position. Moreover, masses of swift and modern armor, mechanized infantry, self-propelled artillery, modern engineering corps, marine and airborne commando units—when assisted by tactical airpower—provide ground forces with immense firepower, great mobility, and hence increased breakthrough potential. Since the Arab armies are busily equipping themselves with all of these means to a degree that Israel cannot match, the importance of strategic depth becomes still more apparent.

The danger threatening Israel, therefore, is that such reinforcement of the Arab ground troops with modern weaponry may well tempt the Arab states to act so swiftly on the ground that it will be difficult for Israel to inhibit their forces in the first stage, or to regain territory in a counterattack. In other words, the Arab states may be tempted to hit Israel with a first strike, preventing the latter from hitting back effectively. With such lines as those existing prior to

the 1967 war, this would be a concrete and intolerable threat.

Another argument presented to counter Israel's claim to defensible borders is that Israel should be satisfied with guarantees from a single power or a number of powers to ensure its existence. Without detracting from the value of such guarantees, I would not suggest that any country make its very existence dependent upon guarantees of any kind in this changing world. If the reference is to diplomatic guarantees only, these are devoid of any real deterrent value; they are lacking in teeth. And should Israel's enemies be tempted to attack it anew, such guarantees would be of little value in their considerations. Military guarantees, however, can be of some value, but to rely exclusively upon them would be a critical error. Not only might the effectiveness of such a military guaranty prove to be short-lived, but the guaranty itself might hand over almost totally to the guarantor the recipient's power of independent action.

There is scarcely the need to recall the fate of Czechoslovakia after Munich; it is only too easy to draw up a long list of situations in which differences can evolve between the guarantor and the recipient that, in effect, would cancel out the guaranty's inherent value—even such elementary situations as disagreements over evaluation of intelligence information or changes in public opinion within the guarantor state or the position of its government at that time. Were Israel, therefore, to rely on outside guarantees, rather than to maintain a complete ability to defend itself, it would become almost totally dependent upon the guarantor. In effect, it would pass the most critical decisions concerning its fate into the hands of foreigners who, even as the most loyal friends, would always be foreigners, and who, in the last analysis, could be expected to act in accordance with their own changing interests and concerns.

In such a situation, Israel might well be perceived as a burden, rather than an asset to those seeking stability and a settlement in the Middle East. While credible military guarantees or pacts can fulfill a positive function in a settlement of the Middle East conflict—and I do not underestimate this function when, and if, the time comes—it will have to be a supplementary function to Israel's own strength, to its defensible borders, and in no way a substitute for them!

III

Fortunately, the geostrategic conditions that have existed in the Middle East over the past nine years permit a solution based upon a fair political compromise. This could provide Israel with the minimal defensible borders that are indispensable without impairing, to any meaningful extent, the basic interests of the other side, including those of the Palestinian community. As with every other compromise, so, too, is this one likely to be painful in the short term to both sides. But this compromise will, in the long run, grant advantages that both sides do not currently possess nor, without it, ever would in the future.

According to the compromise formula I personally advocate, Israel—within the context of a peace settlement—would give up the large majority of the areas which fell into its hands in the 1967 war. Israel would do so not because of any lack of historical affinity between the Jewish people and many of these areas. With regard to Judea and Samaria, for example, historical Jewish affinity is as great as that for the coastal plain or Galilee. Nonetheless, in order to attain a no less historically exalted goal, namely that of peace, such a deliberate territorial compromise can be made.

For its part, the Arab side would have to concede its claim to those strategic security zones which, together with a number of effective arrangements to be discussed below, will provide Israel with that vital element so lacking in the pre-1967 war lines: a defense posture which would enable the small standing army unit of Israel's defense force to hold back the invading Arab armies until most of the country's reserve citizens army could be mobilized. These security zones would thus guarantee enough time to organize and launch the counteroffensive needed to defeat any such aggression.

## Temptation to a hostile army

The armistice lines of 1949 extend along the foothills of the Judean and Samaritan mountains and along the Mediterranean coastal plain—that is, flat territory without any topographical barriers. This leaves central Israel with a narrow area that comprises the Achilles heel of the lines prior to June 4, 1967. It serves as a constant temptation to a hostile army in possession of heavy Judea and Samaria to attempt to inflict a fatal blow against Israel by severing it in two in one fell swoop. Moreover, this weakness would permit such an army not only to strike at Israel's densest population and industrial centers, but also in effect to paralyze almost all of Israel's airpower with surface-to-air missiles with which the Arab armies are so abundantly equipped.

According to the 1949 lines, Jerusalem was pierced through its heart—the university and the principal hospital on Mount Scopus were cut off, while access from the coastal plain to Jerusalem was restricted to a narrow corridor, threatened on both sides by a pincer attack.

In the northeastern sector, the 1949 line left Syria on the dominating Golan Heights, controlling the Huleh Valley and the Galilee Basin at their foothills, and including the sources of the Jordan River and the Sea of Galilee from which Israel draws a vital part of its water supply. Moreover, after 1949 Syria not only repeatedly shelled the Israeli villages located at the Golan foothills but also attempted to divert the sources of the Jordan and thereby deprive Israel of a vital source of water. Even more important, the Golan Heights served in past wars as the most convenient base for the Syrian army to make swift and major attacks upon Galilee, ultimately aimed at the conquest of the entire northern part of our country.

According to the 1949 armistice agreements, signed by Israel in the naïve belief that they would lead swiftly to peace, Egypt was given control of the Gaza Strip. This was a dangerous and needless anomaly. Bordering the unpopulated Sinai desert and without any affinity to Egypt proper, this zone came to serve as a base for large-scale terrorist raids launched at southern Israel. Should the strip be returned to Egyptian control it might easily resume its destructive function. Even worse, it might serve Egypt as a bridgehead for an offensive northward and eastward toward the very heart of Israel, following the historic invasion route from south to north. Another serious defect in the armistice agreements was that it left Israel's southern port entrance at Elath on a tiny strip of shoreline only six miles long from its border with Egypt to that of Jordan. Moreover, Israel's maritime route to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean passes through the Straits of Tiran at Sharm-el-Sheikh, and the Egyptian blockade there against Israeli ships and cargoes constituted a *casus belli* in both 1956 and 1967.

A reasonable compromise solution can be found for all these in the current geostrategic and demographic situation in the Middle East. Without going into details or drawing maps, an activity that must await direct negotiations parties themselves, in my opinion the solution in principle along the following general lines.

Both to preserve its Jewish character and to contribute to the solution of the Palestinian issue, Israel should not annex a significant Arab population. Therefore the strategic topographical barriers in the central sector, so totally a lines preceding the 1967 war, cannot be based on moving eastward in a schematic manner, even though this would from a purely strategic point of view. Rather, apart from tactical border alterations along the western section of line, this same goal can be achieved through absolute lines over the strategic zone to the east of the dense Arab concentration as it is on the crest of the hills and westward, to the arid zone that lies between the Jordan east, and the eastern chain of the Samaritan and Judean to the west—from Mt. Gilboa in the north through the Negev, until it joins the Negev desert. The area of this line is only about 700 square miles and it is almost devoid of any Arab population. This type of solution would leave almost all of the Arab population of the West Bank under Arab rule.

Cutting through this zone, which continues from north to south, would be possible to delineate a corridor from west to east, along the Jericho-Ramallah axis, between the Arab part of the West and East banks of the river. In this manner realistic solution becomes possible—one that also helps to solve the problem of Palestinian identity that could then find its solution in a single Jordanian-Palestinian state. (After all, the two banks, East and West, are Palestinian Arabs. The great majority of Palestinians carry Jordanian passports; almost all of Jordan's inhabitants are Palestinians.)

Jerusalem, Israel's capital, which was never the capital of Arab or Muslim state, but was always the capital and Jewish people, cannot return to the absurd situation of being divided. The Holy City and adjacent areas essential for Israel's communications must remain a single, undivided area of Israel's sovereignty. Because of its universal status, how it is holy to three great religions, as well as the mixed inhabitants, a solution for the religious interests connected to be found, a religious and not a political solution. For example, status could be granted to the representatives of the various places holy to them, just as it might be possible to base the structure of the city upon subdistricts that take religious criteria into account.

While the strategic zone in the central sector is crucial to security, so, too, is a zone on the Golan Heights. As has been demonstrated, a border not encompassing the Golan would again invite the easy shelling of the villages of Huleh Valley, the Galilee Basin and eastern Galilee, and the danger of renewed Syrian shelling and Israeli villagers and fishermen below, which is basically a question, is that Israel needs an effective defense line of Heights for two cardinal strategic reasons: first, to prevent Syrian attempts to deny Israel its essential water second, to prevent a massive Syrian attack on the whole either independently or in coordination with other Arab-Israeli other frontiers.

In my view the city of Gaza and its environs, which populated by Palestinian Arabs, could comprise a part of a Jordanian-Palestinian unit which would arise to the east of Israel, as that state's Mediterranean port. In this case, it is necessary to place at the disposal of traffic between the Jordanian-Palestinian state the use of a land route (as a land corridor) similar to that, for example, connecting the States with Alaska. But Israel must continue to control strategic desert zone from the southern part of the Golan dunes on the eastern approaches of the town of Elat. If itself would be returned to Egypt. This strategic zone, of population, would block the historic invasion route of a coast which many conquerors have taken over the generations, the land of Israel, and further north.

A number of border adjustments will also be essential to security along sensitive areas of the 1949 Armistice line between Israel and Egypt. These must be made in such a manner as to ensure Israeli control in a number of sectors of crucial importance, and which lack any value for the security of Egypt. These include such areas as those surrounding Abu Awaila, Kuntilla, which comprise the principal strategic crossroads, main routes from the desert to Beerseba, and to the Elath, which is the gateway to Israel's maritime routes to the Red Sea and the Far East.

An especially sensitive point is that of the area of Sharm-el-Sheikh at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula. Although, from a strategic point, there is no danger of a massive surprise attack proper, a very concrete threat to Israel's freedom of navigation exists. It should be repeated that Egypt has twice imposed against Israeli ships and cargoes seeking passage through the Straits of Tiran. And, in both instances, Israel was compelled to blockade mounted from Sharm-el-Sheikh by capturing in one way or another, unquestionable Israeli control over the area of the Sinai—and over a land route reaching it—is not of course to Israeli defense, but also serves to neutralize a focal point liable to set the area on fire once again. Moreover, been threat of blockade to Israeli-bound traffic through the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, which connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, Israeli control over Sharm-el-Sheikh might serve as a concrete deterrent against such blockade attempts.

## Attack by entire Arab world

To sum up, there were numerous bitterly deficient pre-1967 lines, and these proposals encompass modifications to them required for an overall peace settlement. For these corrections are all the more apparent when it is recalled that not only faces the military strength of its contiguous countries, but may also have to face the combined strength of many of them. This has already happened to no small extent in the war, when contingents from Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan and other Arab countries participated in the attack on Israel.

We give below a free English translation of a letter just received from the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson by Agudat Hassidim Habad Be'artztsum Hakodesha.

## To all Spiritual Leaders and Officers of All Synagogues and Congregations

In these propitious days of Selichos and the subsequent Ten Days of Return, which serve both for preparation and the making of appropriate firm resolutions for the incoming year, and as days of introspection, with a view to rectifying and completing all deficiencies of the outgoing year.

And in view of the extraordinary events in recent years, particularly in this past year, which happened to our Jewish people, affecting the position of Jews in all parts of the world, especially in our Holy Land, events that lead to the fact that "the Guardian of Israel does not slumber nor sleep" and call for reciprocity on our part.

Let us take heed of the teachings of our Sages of the Mishnah: "On three things the world stands — on Torah, prayer and loving kindness," referring not only to the world at large, but also to the smaller worlds of every Jewish community, congregation, and down to every Jewish family and individual.

And whereas the function of a synagogue (Mikdash M'at) is to disseminate and bring the light and vitality of Torah-true Yiddishkeit to all the members, and their homes, and to the entire environment,

I most respectfully suggest and urge that every synagogue — in addition to being a house of inspired prayer — should introduce (or, where it is already practised — intensify) the study of Torah on a regular basis (with preference being given to the study of the practical laws and Mitzvos of daily conduct), and also establish (or enlarge) a Free Loan Fund, Charity Fund, or similar benevolent activity, aside from any such communal endeavor that may already be in existence.

I hope and pray that the response to the above will be positive and spontaneous, which will not only strengthen and vitalize every Jewish community involved but, by virtue of the Jewish people being like one entity, will also strengthen and vitalize our Jewish people everywhere, and bring forth G-d's blessing in a generous measure for a truly good and positively sweet new year in every respect, spiritually and materially.

With esteem and blessing,  
MENACHEM SCHNEERSON

P.S. In normal times, it would have been proper to address a personal letter with the above suggestion to each synagogue and spiritual leader. But, as I say above, these are unusual times, requiring speedy action, and time is of the essence. I trust that I will be judged favourably as we pray that G-d judge us all favourably.



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# The Allon Plan

able compromise between the current geographical reality and the desire for a secure and stable future. The Allon Plan, which is the basis of the current Israeli policy, is a realistic and pragmatic approach to the problem of the Jewish state's security. It is a plan that is based on the reality of the situation, and it is a plan that is designed to ensure the security of the Jewish state for the future.

Let me stress again that defensible borders are vital to Israel not out of any desire to annex territories per se, but out of a desire for territorial expansion, and not out of any historical and ideological motivation. The only rationale of defensible borders is strategic. It is the only rationale for the selective settlement policy that Israel is pursuing, as an integral part of its unique defense system, in the strategic zones so vital to its security.

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between the Arab states and Israel can only be solved through such a far-sighted approach; any other settlement will only lead to further hostilities, with all the concomitant repercussions for the entire world.

Is this not only desirable but also possible? My answer is yes, it is possible, maybe not today, or tomorrow, or at one time. Of course, if it were possible to achieve this in one fell swoop by an overall agreement that would solve the conflict, this would be splendid. And as far as Israel is concerned, it desires and is ready for such a settlement as soon as possible. It may be very difficult to leap from the hostility and hatred which the Arab states bear toward Israel to an era of reconciliation and friendship. But this transition—a process if not a solitary act—is possible. It is a process that can lead from the cease-fire situation to an end of hostilities—from violence to nonviolence, from nonacceptance to acceptance, and from there to real peace. The three agreements signed since the 1973 war (two with Egypt and one with Syria) may mark the beginning of the beginning of this process.

All this of course is possible under the appropriate circumstances and requisite conditions. The central two are: first, that the realistic trend become dominant in the Arab camp, i.e., that the Arabs recognize that Israel is a reality which cannot be obliterated by further rounds of war, and that they reconcile themselves to Israel's existence by reaching a compromise agreement with it. To this end, Israel must have sufficient potential for self-defense to deter the Arab states from any additional military adventure; and should they nonetheless be so drawn to such an adventure, Israel's strength must be adequate to repel them with the minimum of damage to itself. Second, that the international community not foster the delusion among the Arab leaders that it is possible—whether by military means or political pressure—to force Israel to give up what is essential to its minimum security needs. Israel will never yield to such pressure nor will it accept any attempt to impose a solution. Its readiness to compromise is not a function of pressure or war but of its desire for peace and of Arab readiness to start moving toward that goal.

## No consideration of Israel's needs

The various proposals or plans raised by third parties to the conflict only serve the opposite purpose, including that unfortunate American plan that entered history under the name of the "Rogers plan" of 1969, which erred on two main counts: first, by the very fact of its presentation to the parties instead of leaving it to them to negotiate their differences without prior conditions; second, by its total lack of any consideration for Israel's security needs. The presentation of this plan gave rise to expectation in the Arab States that Washington was about to impose on Israel a scheme favorable to the Arabs and thereby dealt a damaging blow to the hopes for evolution of realistic policies in the capitals of the Middle East. It is doubtful if any positive movement would have been achieved in the Middle East if this plan had not been shelved in 1970. French policy has played a conspicuously negative role since the Six-Day War of 1967 by its openly pro-Arab bias during the hostilities and by the unfounded interpretation given by France to Resolution 242 in flat contradiction to the expressed intentions of its sponsors. There is no doubt that this French attitude has encouraged even the least extremist of the Arab States to adopt rigid and uncompromising positions. Outside powers and international organs should strictly refrain from making their own proposals for the solution of the conflict. And if one cannot hope for such "monasticism" in the coming period on the part of those powers hostile to Israel, such as the U.S.S.R.—which is interested in perpetuating the conflict in the region at the expense of the welfare of all the peoples living there—one would hope for such behavior on the part of such friendly powers as the United States, that insist upon the region's peace for the benefit of all. If we had not had to deal with such proposals in the past, we would now be nearer to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The actual conditions and details of a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states, and even the next stage toward it, should such a transitional stage prove necessary, must be left in the hands of the parties themselves. Should the Arab states sit at the negotiating table without any preconditions, with full acceptance of Israel's legitimate existence and readiness to make a balanced compromise peace with it, I believe it will be possible to solve all the basic points of conflict, including a constructive solution of the problem of Palestinian identity.

I have no doubt that Israel would be ready and willing, on the basis of such a realistic approach, to negotiate a peace settlement with each of its neighbors, at any time and at any place, within the framework of the Geneva Conference or outside it. If these conditions are achieved, peace in the Middle East becomes not only a desirable goal but a possible one. I will not prophesy when such a turning point will be reached. Very much depends on international circumstances, and on the way these are interpreted by the Arab states. However, it is my firm belief that this stage is bound to come because there is no realistic alternative for the peoples and countries of the region.

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1967-1976

# A remarkable consistency

By DAVID LANDAU

Post Diplomatic Correspondent  
WHATEVER one's opinion of the "Allon Plan"—and how many of us, hand-on-heart, would not accept it eagerly if it became a practical proposition for peace?—one must admire its remarkable longevity, and the remarkable consistency of its author. Whatever one thinks of the timing of Allon's article in "Foreign Affairs," one must admit that the timing had no effect on the substance. The article would have read very much the same had it been written nine years ago, or at any point in time during the past nine years.

That is by no means self-evident. Things have not been static in this region since the Six Day War. Apart from the cataclysm of the Yom Kippur War, we have seen the steady rise in Palestinian national sentiment, the chequered progress of the PLO, the rise of Arab oil power and the ebb of Soviet influence.

Yet Allon has felt no need to change the basic tenets of his "Plan," and the "Plan" is as sensible today as when it was first drawn up, hardly a month after the Six Day War.

In fact, the charges of "faint-heartedness," "defeatism," etc. which were levelled at Allon when the "Plan" was first published are a good deal less persuasive today than they were then.

The Six Day War raised hopes of renewed large-scale Jewish immigration to Israel, this time from the West. Why, then, many

Israelis felt, return the West Bank to Arab rule? With the hoped-for waves of new immigrants, Israel would soon be able to swamp the West Bank demographically, and thereby absorb it painlessly into the Israeli body-politic.

Allon, for all his years of military and political "activism," was never awayed by such dangerous arguments.

In the event, neither the years of euphoria nor the years of adversity that followed have seen the hopes of a major Western immigration materialize. And thus Israel's need to diversify itself—for its own good—of the thickly populated Arab West Bank has become more obvious than ever.

At the same time, the Arab military threat has in no way abated since 1967, and that, coupled with the PLO threat, make it imperative, according to Allon, for Israel to retain strategic control of the West Bank.

These two elements—moving out of the West Bank physically and politically, while keeping control of it strategically by remaining in the River valley—always were, and still are, the essence of the Allon Plan.

The one aspect of the "Plan" which has undergone significant change since 1967 is that of Gaza. Originally, Allon believed that the refugees in the Gaza Strip, after being cooped up for 19 years in a tiny area and in poor conditions, would seek the opportunity to move elsewhere, to Egypt, to the West Bank, or to Arab countries further afield.

The Strip, thus thinned out, would be absorbed by Israel in a final settlement. For whatever reasons, this did not happen, and Allon gradually reached the conclusion that Israel should not, after all, swallow up the entire Gaza Strip, with its 400,000 inhabitants. Returning it to Egypt was plainly out of the question, especially since Allon was determined that Israel hold on to the Rafah area south of Gaza, thereby blocking the traditional invasion route from Egypt along the coast.

The solution outlined by Allon in the "Foreign Affairs" article—Gaza City and its environs becoming part of the Jordanian-Palestinian state and serving as its Mediterranean port—is not a new departure, despite the raised eyebrows it caused among some commentators here. Allon proposed the same solution, in almost the same words (although in Hebrew), in a lecture he gave on June 3, 1973 at the Hebrew University.

Just as other aspects of the "Allon Plan" are being implemented in concrete terms, on the ground, in the pattern of Jewish settlements, so too, say Allon supporters, is the Gaza City solution being worked out by the practical reality of today. Gazans wishing to travel abroad obtain, through Mayor A-Shawa and with the obvious consent of the Israeli authorities, Jordanian travel documents.

One link between Gaza and the Jordanian-Palestinian state thus already exists.

# The first complete Hebrew Bible

By JOEL EPSTEIN

Special to The Jerusalem Post

THE FACSIMILE reproduction of the "Aleppo Crown" Bible produced by the Hebrew University from the original now housed in the Ben Zvi Library, should be in bookshops by Rosh Hashana. The 80-page facsimile is priced at 400 dollars.

Even since it was written by the Tiberias scribe, Aharon Ben-Asher, a thousand years ago, the codex has had a chequered history. Ransomed from conquerors, hidden from robbers and finally smuggled from Syria to Israel, some of its parchment pages have faded to illegibility. About a quarter of it was burned during a pogrom in Syria at the time of the War of Independence. But the frayed pages that remain are among Israel's most prized treasures.

Ben-Asher's manuscript was the first to include the complete "Massorah," the body of details of correct spelling, pronunciation and cantillation of the Bible.

Ben-Asher was the last of a family of scholars of the Massorah school of Tiberias. Beginning in 700 CE, the scribes developed the vowel signs used in modern Hebrew printing, and the cantillation marks which guide chanting of the Torah and the Book of the Prophets.

Professor Moshe Goshen-Gottstein, head of the Hebrew University team which prepared the reproduction, explained the importance of the text. "Ritual demands that a Bible, unlike secular books, be spelled and read absolutely correctly," he said in an interview. "Aharon Ben-Asher's manuscript was the first complete Hebrew Bible."

Ben-Asher filled the margins of the thick parchment pages with notes on spellings and cryptic signs to guide

future generations of scribes and worshippers. In a clear, elegant hand he explained each dot and questionable disjunctive mark.

THE FAME of Ben-Asher's text quickly spread among Jews and the codex was taken to Jerusalem for study. There it faced its first great danger.

In the 11th century, Jerusalem was sacked by the Crusaders, then by the Seljuks. The Jewish inhabitants of the city were massacred, their homes looted and their libraries burned.

But Ben-Asher's Bible was seized and carried off, probably by the Seljuks, to Cairo. There it was held in ransom to the Jewish community.

"There is a basic principle in Judaism—people and books must be ransomed," said Prof. Goshen-Gottstein. So the Jews raised the money—no one knows how much—and brought the book back to the Jewish library of Cairo.

In the 12th century, Maimonides read the codex and declared it the only correct version of the Bible. His definitive ruling means that minor variations in punctuation and verification that appear in Bible texts to this day are wrong. This poses a knotty halachic problem for scholars concerned with guarding the accuracy of the Torah.

In the 14th century, a descendant of Maimonides took the volume north to the Syrian city of Aleppo. There it received its present name—the "Aleppo Crown"—and was enshrined in the main synagogue of the then large Jewish community.

The fame of the codex spread. Scholars came from as far as Poland to study it. After the Christian Reformation in the 1500s, non-Jewish interest in the Hebrew Bible revived,

and Protestants also sought out the text. In the middle of the 19th century a missionary was permitted to photograph two pages of Genesis.

But the religious leaders of Aleppo guarded the codex jealously, and no one came to see it. It was stored in a special vault behind the Ark, with an elaborate, multi-keyed lock. Only then when all the leading members of the entire community assembled could it be opened.

The Crown remained in Aleppo for more than 500 years, famed but almost unseen by scholars. The last internationally known scholar to see the codex in its entirety was Prof. M.D. Cassuto, who wanted to publish a new edition of the Bible based on it. He left Aleppo shortly before the war of Independence, bitterly disappointed that he could not sit and study it at length.

THEN, in 1948, an Arab mob broke into the synagogue, destroyed the vault, and tore at the manuscript. They desecrated the synagogue, and set the Crown ablaze. Word flashed through World Jewry—the Aleppo codex had been destroyed.

But most of the volume was miraculously rescued. All but 11 pages of the Pentateuch were destroyed, but the Prophets and the Scrolls were saved, mostly intact. About 200 pages were destroyed in the pogrom.

About 20 years ago, the codex was smuggled out of Syria to Israel by a group of religious Jews and presented to then-president Yitzhak Ben-Zvi. Today, housed in a special air-conditioned case at the Hebrew University, it is again available to scholars. Now, Prof. Goshen-Gottstein's facsimile will make it available to laymen as well.

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**ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS OF PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED (LONDON)**

**A. ACCOUNTS OF HEAD OFFICE**

**ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.12.1975**

	£	£	£	£
	Preceding Year	Preceding Year	Preceding Year	Preceding Year
Capital and Reserves	83,167,000	56,644,000	Investments	529,254,000
Life Assurance Fund	273,347,000	206,487,000	Fixed Assets	80,111,000
General Insurance Fund	139,104,000	89,767,000	Other Assets	150,147,000
Claims Outstanding	147,853,000	107,405,000		
Other Liabilities	116,011,000	76,154,000		
	<b>759,512,000</b>	<b>536,457,000</b>		<b>759,512,000</b>
				<b>536,457,000</b>

**PARTICULARS CONCERNING INSURANCE BUSINESS AND PROFITS FOR THE YEAR 1975**

	£	£
	Preceding Year	Preceding Year
Premiums in Life Assurance	42,825,000	37,055,000
Premiums in General Insurance	245,487,000	171,487,000
Profit in Life Insurance	7,703,000	3,458,000
Loss in General Insurance	7,378,000	6,778,000
Profit from Investments less Expenses not included in Revenue Accounts	23,877,000	15,998,000
Profit before Appropriations	18,202,000	10,678,000

**B. ISRAEL BUSINESS**

**INSURANCE BUSINESS AND PROFITS FOR THE YEAR 1975**

	IL	IL
	Preceding Year	Preceding Year
Premiums and Registration Fees in General Insurance	8,258,835	6,435,112
Loss in General Insurance	34,685	358,450*
Profit from Investments less Expenses not included in Revenue Accounts	(306,256)	(52,158)*
Net Loss	340,941	410,608

**ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN ISRAEL AS AT 31.12.1975**

	IL	IL
	Preceding Year	Preceding Year
Liabilities in Israel	5,668,000	4,193,000
Approved Investments in Israel	3,581,000	2,871,000
Deficit	2,107,000	1,682,000
Unapproved Investments in Israel	915,000	946,000

NOTE: Detailed Statements of Accounts with Auditors Report are obtainable at the Company's Office, 28 Rehov Lovatim, Tel Aviv. This advertisement is published in accordance with Insurance Control Law — 1951.

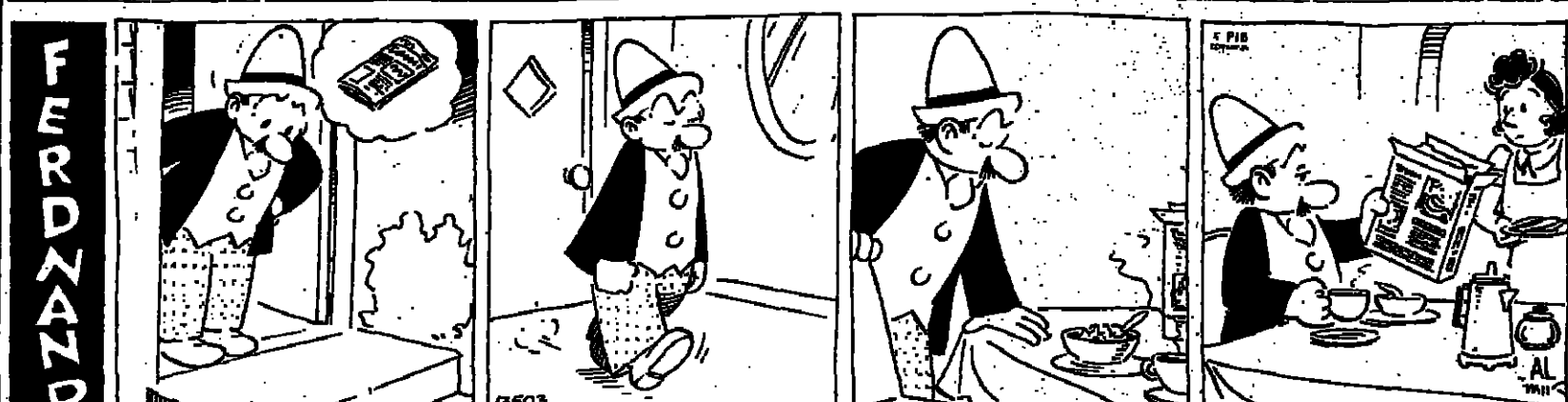
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**5 1/2 + MAHAR + PARKING.** luxurious octagonal style. IL650,000. "Beterbayit." Tel. 02-523492 (Shabbat New Year).

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**PALMACH.** 3 1/2 + dining corner, own heating. "Beterbayit." Tel. 02-541516.

**KING DAVID area.** 6 rooms, 3rd floor. IL750,000. "Associated." Tel. 02-60097, 02-532175.

**BEIT HAKEREM.** 6 rooms, new, quiet street, 2nd floor. "Sharon" Real Estate (Avi Cohen). Tel. 02-528222, 02-533123.

**RAMAT ESHKOL.** 4 rooms facing open park, nice view, 2nd floor. "Sharon" Real Estate (Avi Cohen). Tel. 02-528222, 02-533123.

**NEAR TALBIEH.** big apartment, 4 rooms + work room (11 sq.m.), immediate. "Sharon" Real Estate (Avi Cohen). Tel. 02-528222, 02-533123.

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**LOVELY FURNISHED** one room flat + telephone. Tel. 02-235111.

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**4 ROOMS.** for rent, new, furnished. 42 Tagore, Ramat Aviv, 4th floor. Tel. 02-412318.

**FOR RENT** 5 room apartment, furnished. Neve Avimim, IL3,000. Anglo Saxon, Tel. 02-286181.

**3 ROOMS.** furnished + telephone + parking, for a couple 1 year from November. Herzl Street, Shal-Brak, Tel. Monday 02-702858.

**EXCLUSIVE CHOICE** of villas for rent, with telephone and all modern conveniences in: AFEKA, RAMAT GAN, TEL AVIV, RAMAT CHEIN. "Everest." Tel. 02-532321.

**IN NEOT AFEKA** 4 1/2 completely furnished + telephone. Immediate entry. Tel. 02-477810.

**RINGEL** German speaking with excellent references interested in furnished room + telephone in Tel Aviv. P.O.B. 1284, Tel Aviv. 02-5097/D.

**WANTED** Long lease villa 4 rooms, unfurnished, wheelchair, Afeza, Zehava, Zemeret, Kupat Shmaryahu. Tel. 02-224615 from 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. - 4-5 p.m.

## TEL AVIV PURCHASE / SALE

**RAMAT AVIV.** Tagore, 3 room apartment, 6th floor, occupancy 10 monthly. Tel. 02-41884.

**FOUR rooms, central heating, elevator.** Tel. 02-755889, Ramat-Ilan.

**IMMEDIATE SALE** 3 + telephone, wall closets, 3rd floor. Tel. 02-41231, 02-724312.

**NORTH TEL AVIV.** near Asuta, 2 rooms, ground floor, for dwelling, doctor or office. Tel. 02-20477, 02-241216.

**SELLING** North Tel Aviv, 1 room apartment, 3rd floor. Tel. 02-37207.

**IN ZAHALA** for sale town house. Tel. 02-47733.

**NORTH TEL AVIV.** 5 luxurious, 10th floor, fantastic view. Bargain. Tel. 02-296303, 02-439505.

**4 ROOMS.** Ramat Aviv, high floor, fitted cupboards, walk-in closet, central heating. Tel. 02-286181, 02-533123.

**FOR SALE** 3 rooms, Ramat Aviv, leaving Israel. Completely furnished T.V., etc. IL225,000. Anglo Saxon. Tel. 02-221181.

**FOR SALE** villa in Zehava, IL570,000. 24 Rehov Barak, Tel. 02-478691.

**2 ROOM APARTMENTS** in building under construction. 14 Stand, Tel Aviv. Apply on premises, 4 p.m. or from 5.30-7 p.m. Tel. 02-249514, Stern.

## 8 ROOM APARTMENT

in new building, 8 Hamagid, Tel Aviv. All improvements. Stern Builders, 8 Shila, from 5-7 p.m.

**4-5 MAGNIFICENT ROOMS.** Rehov Feibel, on pillars, highly priced at full value. "Hammerit." Tel. 02-220447. Happy New Year to all our friends.

**DUPLEX** semi-detached house in Yahud, + 2 garden + peacocks. IL600,000. Tel. 02-70158.

**FOR SALE** opportunity, in Ramat Aviv, large penthouse, 280 sqm. rent. Tel. 02-412544.

**FOR SALE** in Ma'ase-Aviv, 3 1/2 rooms, renovated. Tel. 02-47423, after 5 p.m.

**NEVE AVIMIM.** 4 1/2 luxurious new rooms, high floor, Best location, immediate entrance. (No V.A.T.). Laco, Shalom Towers. Tel. 02-55818.

**RAMAT AVIV** a fabulous double penthouse, 600 sqm., breathtaking view. Laco, Shalom Towers. Tel. 02-55818.

**KERETH OFFERS** for sale 2 luxury room apartments and several 3 room apartments in Neve Avimim, 1000 sqm. opposite Bar-Ilan University. Apply: 30 Rehov Im-Givrol, Tel Aviv. Tel. 02-257455, 8.30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

**KERETH OFFERS** luxury 5 room apartments in centre Tel Aviv. Apply: 30 Rehov Im-Givrol, Tel Aviv. Tel. 02-257455, 8.30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

**FOR SALE** Ramat Aviv, stunning penthouse, enchanting view, quiet neighbourhood. Contact telephone 02-412348.

## HAIFA - RENTALS

**CARMEL APARTMENTS** 3-4 + 6 ROOMS. Garden, sea view, modern construction and second-hand. Large choice. "Sigmund" Samosh, Herzl St. Tel. 02-464793.

**4 ROOM, SEMI-DETACHED.** Garden. Furnished. Telephone. Ramat Shani. Tel. 02-37202, evenings.

**WANTED** INTEL AREAS on the Carmel for our clients returning from abroad: villas & 2-5 room apartments - Rent/Sale. Tel. 02-512558 results call Natl Anglo-Saxon, Tel. 04-525544.

## HAIFA PURCHASE / SALE

**CARMEL.** New quality apartment 4 rooms, view, quiet location. IL450,000, including VAT. Mortgage available. Details, Anglo-Saxon, 128A Sderot Hannasid, Haifa.

**FOR SALE.** FRENCH CARMEL, Beit Lechem St. 3 1/2 rooms. Tel. 04-532905.

**IN HAIFA** RAMAT HADAR for sale 5 1/2 rooms. New. Beautiful view. Double convenience, cupboard closet, storeroom. Tel. 04-532905.

**CARMEL, SIBOROT HATZVIL.** 3 1/2 partly furnished. Very quiet area. IL445,000. Tel. 04-5849 except holidays.

**SELL MOUNT CARMEL.** 3 rooms. Ground floor. IL378,000. Tel. 04-59704.

**CARMEL FOR SALE.** 3 rooms. View. Phone. Tel. 04-58585.

**FOR SALE** villa, Tivon, 8 1/2 rooms, one garden. Tel. 04-58585.

## HERZLIYA

**HERZLIYA PITUAH.** couple wants to rent two or three room flat, or villa, furnished with telephone. Call 02-532544.

**HERZLIYA PITUAH** to let furnished flat, 2 rooms, central heating. Tel. 02-532577, 02-265533.

**PITUAH RENTAL** 2 bedroom house, playground. Tel. 02-532543.

**ONE BEDROOM** furnished flat, air-conditioned, telephone. For rent in Herzliya B'. Tel. 02-532577.

**RENTAL SPECIALISTS** in Herzliya Pituah villas and apartments. Kohn, Tel. 02-532544.

**LUXURIOUS 2 room seaside apartment** for sale. Tel. 02-532433.

**AMERICAN STYLE** split-level house for sale. Playground/office, separate entrance. Herzliya Pituah. Tel. 02-532543.

**IN RAMAT HATSAHON** and HERZLIYA for sale. 2 and 3 room, 4 bedrooms, luxurious, IL3,300,000 (or as monthly rent IL1,000,000). One time opportunity to "Hammerit." Tel. 02-220447. Happy new year to all our friends.

**HERZLIYA PITUAH** for sale finished villa. IL330,000 and others under construction. "Goyan." Tel. 02-532544.

## NETANYA

**FOR SALE:** New 3 room apartment, 1st floor, central heating, elevator. Good central district. IL400,000. Richman & Richman, 3 Shaul Hagai, Tel. 02-52601.

**FOR SALE** exceptional value, luxury three room apartment, near 24 Ben-Gurion, owner returning U.S.A. Tel. 02-531215.

**FOR SALE** 4 luxurious rooms, best location. Tel. 02-541215.

**IN NETANYA** for sale villa on 210 sq.m. area including parking and garden, 100 sq.m. additions. The villa is overlooking Eshel-Reier Easy payment terms. Details, Tel. 02-537275, 02-541215.

**NEW VILLA** sale-rent. Haravaleit Sharon. Tel. 02-260668, from 9 p.m.

**PENTHOUSES.** Immediate possession; IL245,000. Nofel-Greenberg, 2 Uzielshim, Tel. 02-257738, 02-322565.

**PENTHOUSE** for sale in Netanya, 4 1/2 rooms, marble floors, foreign linen, foreign bathrooms, 8 room long aquarium, decorative ceiling and all improvements. For serious only. Tel. 02-537275, 02-322565.

## WANTED ROOM

in Ramat Gan for lady. Tel. 02-545822, 177 Hayarkon, Apt. 4.

**RAMAT GAN SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY** for sale 3 room spacious apartment + 2 built-in closets, 2nd floor. 63a Modin St. Lev. Tel. 02-745955.

**RAMAT CHEIN.** two-family villa, lovely 3 rooms, lots of cupboards, garden. IL450,000. "Everest." Tel. 02-532321.

## SAVON

**FOR SALE** luxury villa in Savon, 7 rooms, 2 garden land. Tel. 02-709215, from 19a.m.

**FOR SALE** in Givat Savon 3-4 rooms at prices from IL310,000. "Savon Property & Management." Tel. 02-701540.

**IN SAVON** for sale selection of villas with well kept gardens at prices from IL280,000. "Savon Property & Management." Tel. 02-701540.

## OTHERS

**TO LET** in Caesarea, nice villa in residential area. Tel. 02-281857, 8 a.m. - 12 a.m., 5-7 p.m., starting Sunday.

**4 NEAR SHILONIM.** new, for rent + telephone. Tel. 02-225450.

**RIVERDALE NY.** 7 room house, large lawn, for rent. Tel. 02-47493, not Shabbat.

**IN RAANANA** 4 level cottage with basement. Tel. 02-532577, 02-532578.

**MOSEAV YARONA.** 5 1/2 room house + 3 garden. IL450,000. Tel. 02-532577.

**4 ROOMS.** New, in Kir Saba, IL220,000, elevator. Anglo Saxon. Tel. 02-525777.

**CAESAREA.** beautiful villa for sale, 7 rooms. Tel. 02-532577.

**IN CENTRE** RAANANA, in villa area, high and quiet; for sale luxury semi-detached cottage, 5 bedrooms, salon, basement, 3 bathrooms. Only IL495,000, including everything. Sales office: "Dixot Dan", 153 Ahuzat, Raanana, Tel. 02-22263.

**FOR SALE** in Raanana 4 level villa at price of IL210,000. Apply: "Iram-Mamram", 63 Strecker, Tel Aviv. Tel. 02-455124.



# CLASSIFIEDS

Must sell Renault 12, automatic, passport. Tel. 03-74743, not Shabbat.

COMPANY buying and selling passport cars, from tourists, diplomats, olim. "Auto-Leah". Tel. 03-229743.

PLYMOUTH FURY - III, good condition, power steering, coloured windows, radio - stereo, year 1970, 140,000 km. passport to passport. Call 03-251239, between 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.

FOR SALE Ford Granada, 1975 (American), Tel. 03-720323.

1975 VOLVO STATION, automatic, 55,500, 1975 Honda 300 cc. 5800. Both 20% customs paid. Call 03-725217.

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Pleasant personality to complement a young dynamic team.  
Working hours: 8 a.m.-4 p.m.  
Please write to "Typist",  
P.O.B. 2045, Jerusalem.

# LUXURY APARTMENT to let in Jerusalem

Immediate occupation, 4 rooms, completely furnished in Neve Tima, Tel Aviv. Jerusalem, 7th floor. Central gas, central heating, 2 elevators, Shabbat elevator.

For further details,  
call Tel. 02-225790, 9-10 a.m. or  
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mother tongue English.  
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Seeking  
Penthouse for rent  
in Tel Aviv, Shikun Bavli up to "Lamed"

with at least 3 bedrooms, spacious living  
large dining room, balcony and room for  
rent.

Apply in writing to P.O.B. 21049, Tel Aviv.

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ON SILENT OR ACTIVE BASIS

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Sole world rights in Israel patent

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no spokes - 3 times faster - cheaper - stronger -  
new uses - revolutionary new breakthrough - for one  
use - all weather use - for roads and rail tracks alike.

Available for marketing simultaneously in 5 countries!

Y. Benzwikle, P.O.B. 4684, Haifa, or call Tel. 04-523514  
Sun., Tue, Wed, Thurs. To leave messages call "Map" Co.,  
automatic secretary, Tel. 03-234232.

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Help with accommodation will be provided.  
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110, each 250 sq.m. in the Gloria Building, Givat Shaul  
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Jerusalem: 5 King George Ave.  
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Why not find out for yourself how much money you can  
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This course is intended for hotel-trade personnel at intermediate and upper  
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A small number of senior administrative personnel, not currently working  
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Jerusalem: The Technion, Jerusalem Branch, Municipality Building, 22  
Rehov Yafa, Tel. 22261, ext. 20, Monday and Wednesday,  
5-7 p.m.

Tel Aviv: The Technion, External Studies Department, 14 Rehov Lessin,  
Tel Aviv, Tel. 26020, 62225/7.

Haifa: The Technion, Main Building, Hadar Haemmet, Tel. 61151, 627518.  
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(36 rooms) with cinema, regular and steadily  
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Shabbat begins:  
In Jerusalem: 6:37 p.m.  
In Tel Aviv: 6:35 p.m.  
In Haifa: 6:32 p.m.  
and ends:  
In Jerusalem: 6:50 p.m.  
In Tel Aviv: 6:48 p.m.  
In Haifa: 6:45 p.m.

Partion: Book-Hadassah

# JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Mincha 5:30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 5:35 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m.

Mechal Shimon: Tonight: Mincha 5:30 p.m. Maariv 5:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Mincha 5:00 p.m. Arvit 6:00 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Mincha and Tashlich 4:30 p.m. Arvit 6:00 p.m.

Mevahel Derech (141 km Giv'at) Shabbat and holidays 9:00 a.m.

Itzhak Synagogue (Rehov Yitzhak): Evenings: 5:30 p.m. Mornings: 8:30 a.m. Sephardi Synagogue-Sibon (Old City): Tonight: Mincha 5:30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 5:35 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Sephardi Synagogue: Tonight: Mincha 5:30 p.m. Maariv 5:30 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m.

Congregation Beit Yisrael of Yehuda Moshe (Rehov Pele Yotz, near Windmill): Tonight: Mincha 5:30 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Mincha 5:30 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m.

Beit Yisrael (28 Rehov Ben Tzion, Givat Shaul): Tonight: 5:30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 5:35 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m.

Young Israel (28 Rehov Ben Tzion, Givat Shaul): Tonight: 5:30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 5:35 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (110 Allenby Road): Shabbat: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m.

Hadassah Synagogue (Rehov Yehuda): Today: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m.

Shabbat Zion (Beit Hamoreh Nathan Straus 35): Today: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m.

Shabbat Zion (Beit Hamoreh Nathan Straus 35): Today: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m. Arvit 6:05 p.m.

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7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:00 p.m. Sunday: Shabbat 7:30 a.m. Mincha 5:10 p.m.

RAMAT GAN  
Hadassah Synagogue: Tonight: Kabbalat Shabbat 5:35 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Mincha 5:25 p.m.

REHOVIT  
Young Israel, Herzliya Pituah. (Beit Yisrael, Rehov Haanasi, Tonight at 5:30 p.m. Tomorrow and Sunday, at 5 a.m.)

SAVON  
Tiferet Yitzhak Synagogue (6 Rehov Haanasi): Evenings 5:30 p.m. Mornings 8:30 a.m.

NEAR SARA  
Hamayan Hadassah (Schura Eliezer) Evenings 5:30 p.m. Mornings 7:30 a.m.

RAANANA  
United Synagogue (New Ahuva Street 111): Friday: 5:30 p.m. Shabbat and Sunday: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Mincha 5:00 p.m. Arvit 6:00 a.m.

NEAR SHIMONYAHU  
Beit Haknesset Hechal Habanim: Tonight: 5:30 p.m. Shabbat Shabbat, 5:30 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Shmuel Aviner. Shabbat: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Shmuel Aviner. Shabbat: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Shmuel Aviner.

NETANYA  
New Synagogue (7 McDonald St.): Evenings 5:40 p.m. Mornings 7:00 a.m. Sermons: Rabbi Emanuel Forman.

RAIFA  
Ramat Congregation Conservative (7 Rehov Haanasi): Sunday: Holy Communion. Shabbat: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Mincha 5:30 p.m. Maariv 6:00 p.m. Sunday: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Sermons: Rabbi Charles W. Siegel.

St. George's Cathedral (Anglican, Nabulus Road, Jerusalem): Sunday: Holy Communion. Shabbat: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Mincha 5:30 p.m. Maariv 6:00 p.m. Sunday: Shabbat 7:00 a.m. Sermons: Rabbi Charles W. Siegel.

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